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PROFESSIONAL.

D. D. J. BRANNEN, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon, Flagstaff, Arizona. Will respond promptly to all calls from any point on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Office and drug store opposite the depot. Telephone: Store 19; residence, 32.

W. S. ROBINSON, M. D., FLAGSTAFF, Arizona. Office and residence in the Presbyterian parsonage. Telephone No. 42. Office hours from 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. O. U. W.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE, No. 13. Meets every Thursday night, in G. A. R. hall. Visiting Workmen are cordially invited. J. C. GRIM, M. W. LOUIS SPIERS, Recorder.

COURT COCONINO, L. O. F., NO. 894. Meets every Tuesday evening in G. A. R. hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. DR. D. J. BRANNEN, C. R. LOUIS SPIERS, R. S.

FLAGSTAFF LODGE, NO. 7, F. & A. M. Regular meetings on the first Saturday night of each calendar month in Masonic Hall, Kilpatrick building. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. W. H. ANDERSON, Master. J. GUTHRIE SAVAGE, Secretary.

FOREST CAMP, NO. 1, WOODMEN OF THE WORLD. Meets the first and third Mondays in each month, in the G. A. R. hall. Visiting Sovereigns cordially welcome. T. S. HUNCH, Counselor Com. T. E. PULLIAM, Clerk.

A. R.—REGULAR MEETINGS OF Eastern Post, G. A. R., No. 4. Department of Arizona, will be held in G. A. R. hall on second and last Saturday in each month. E. H. JONES, Commander. R. H. CRESS, Post Adjutant.

I. O. O. F.—FLAGSTAFF LODGE, NO. 11. Meets every Friday evening in Masonic hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. E. JONES, N. G. J. L. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, NO. 14, K. OF P. Meets every Wednesday night in their castle hall in G. A. R. hall. All visiting brothers invited to attend. W. A. MAYFLOWER, C. C. C. H. COBLE, K. of R. S.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, REV. F. DILLY, Pastor. On Sundays: Low Mass at 8 o'clock a. m.; High Mass at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Evening services at 7:30 p. m. On week days: Mass at 7:30 a. m. On the second Sunday of each month, prayer meeting at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday School at 11:30 a. m. All cordially invited.

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B. N. FREEMAN, President.

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A NEW GOLD FIELD.

The District South of Flagstaff Very Promising.

Nature Never Intended that Appearances Should Be Infallible—Gold Found in Most Unlikely Places.

You cannot tell what is in the ground nor what the air contains until you have examined, tested, determined by investigation, what the elements are, their relationship and the effect they produced, with the probable result of alteration in the position of such elemental associates. In the storing away of her precious metals, as in all other undertakings, nature intended that appearances should not be infallible. She was not so much concerned as to the display made in construction of these store houses as that they should be adapted to be utilized by her chosen children, mankind.

This reminder that "looks" is not a criterion to be relied upon, but that usefulness is the standard only to be measured through research and thorough knowledge, is prompted by the opinions and the criticisms one continually hears affecting what is known as the mineral belt south-east of town. It is generally conceded that the numerous veins and ledges of this section return a little free gold for nearly every test, and yet nothing in the nature of pay ore can be found, and yet many have assumed—perhaps because a favorite prospector in whose skill their faith was unbounded has failed to uncover a bonanza—that "there's nothing there." Suppose we brighten up demonstrated facts a little and see whether these opinions are really worth the noise they create.

"Gold is where you find it," is a very common expression, a theory descended to us as an heirloom to mankind from that wise old man, King Solomon. Now, of course taking the import intended to be conveyed by the philosopher, that gold was as likely to be found in one place as another, no one will question Solomon's remarkable expertness in many things, as an instance winning the homage of queens and other rulers, but when it comes to knowing what were the processes of nature in the distribution and accumulation of precious metals he was several laps behind modern experts. That gold is where you find it is an opinion derived wholly from ignorance and traditional prejudice, and the candid conclusion of study in every instance refutes the proverbial theory.

I would like to learn of some geological student who proposes that gold was ever discovered dissociated with quartz, for, no matter whether it occurs in veins or deposits in sandstone, limestone, porphyry or granite, its fatherly quartz associate will not be found out of reach, and the only other way in which it is found—its wide surface distribution—is where it has left its native home in obedience to the moving power of water and ice and gravity.

It is generally admitted that in the territory which is the subject of this article quartz veins are frequent, well defined and regular, a favorable feature to start with, and there is a little gold in all of them—surely a propitious condition. But our captious critic is not satisfied. He is afflicted with a disposition controlled by impulse; he cannot sympathize with nature's patience; unfortunately too often he is influential and thus his attitude chills interest and enterprise. His motto is, everything must come "Now or Never."

My dear Mr. Critic! Let us recall a few examples of past experience and prove how unauthorized your position

is. For how many years did Bob Womack cling to the section where enterprising Cripple Creek now stands, preaching its riches, undismayed by rebuffs, vainly importuning the indifferent cattlemen of the neighborhood and the incredulous prospector, whose horses and burros cuffed over the rich veins heedlessly. And yet, when hope was almost extinguished, the tide changed and startled the whole country with its wave of unexampled prosperity. For fifteen years John McKinzie prospected and delved in the hills where Creede now is, never successful but always confident that it was the home of a great bonanza, and at last had to do honor to a stranger who came in and disclosed the treasures of the Amethyst. It was a long and tedious wait to those men who found the Mercur mines in Utah, and they had to face a steady storm of ridicule and derision, but at last, when it was learned where the values were and how to save them, Mercur became one of the most splendid of dividend payers. And so with nearly every western mining camp; there are pages of its history giving the details of similar incidents. Study and knowledge were the only forces to which nature yielded respect and profit.

Now to consider the situation as applying to Flagstaff's mineral belt. Almost every mineral producing section possesses peculiar difficulties that have to be understood before they can be subdued. Where the metals are most abundant, what conditions of the veins are most suitable to carry good ore, whether the mineral bodies are in broken chimneys, in irregular or clearly defined chutes, or in fills or overflows, how far apart, how extensive, whether best on the surface or as depth is gained, are problems that cannot be solved by assumption and cavil.

Have these veins been prospected to any depth? Have any of them been systematically uncovered and the values thoroughly proven? Has the varying conditions of the ledges been determined? In prosecuting his work has the prospector been guided by this fact, that as a rule the richest values are combined with the softer parts of a vein? Is it remembered that a dozen veins may show only a trace of values and yet a blind ledge in their midst contain abundant riches? These are only a few of the difficulties that may prevail; some of them are sure to distinguish every camp. A little mistake, just one link lost in the chain of knowledge, may be a bar to success for many weary years.

It is pertinent at this time to inquire whether the prospecting of local mineral belts has been anything but superficial thus far? Has it not been a result as a rule of the unuttered hope to find something "big" at a small outlay of expense and labor? A spirit that is essential in every good prospector but which seldom succeeds in uncovering great treasure. Can deep shafts, long tunnels, extensive open cuts be pointed to as endorsements of trading opinion? Assuredly not, and it must be concluded that such opinions are credible only by the support of present conditions. In a section eruptive in its origin and that is traversed by veins it is never safe for any man to risk his reputation by condemning the mineral possibilities, for the future is dangerously liable to confound the profit by disproving his theory. Many a learned man has deeply regretted his hasty disapproval of camps that subsequently amply repaid themselves by proving his opinion not worth the paper and ink wasted in its production.

In conclusion, summarizing all the circumstances of past efforts and properly estimating the conditions of the present, relying on the fact that in the mineral belt the ledges are there and the gold is there, more or less in all of the veins, it is justifiable to conclude that the territory southeast of Flagstaff, as far at least as Mormon mountain, is a most inviting field for

the intelligent, the persistent and the indomitable prospector, not by any means assuming that prospectors in the past have been ignorant but that they have been unsuccessful. The future may reward the same labor that the past has disdained, only not forgetting that the labor of the past is in itself an educator. With conditions as they are the experienced man has a right to hope for discoveries that will place at Flagstaff's very door a splendid gold producing district that will be a permanent and substantial contributor to the prosperity and industrial welfare of the city. W. E. M.

FOULLY MURDERED.

Ahvote, a Piute, Kills Miners at El Dorado Canyon.

A telegraphic dispatch received at Needles, Cal., late last Thursday evening conveyed the information that Charles Monaghan, brother of Frank Monaghan of Needles, Lee Franzen and Ben Jones, teamsters of the Southwest Mining Company, and Christopher Nelson, a prospector, were killed that afternoon by a Piute Indian named Ahvote.

A further account gives the following information: Lee Franzen and Ben Jones, teamsters for the Southwest Mining Company, left the mine Thursday afternoon for the mill, but did not arrive on time. Manager Charles Gracey, supposing them to have broken down, did not suspect anything out of the way until an Indian came to the office about 6 p. m. and reported that Ahvote had taken a gun and might kill the teamsters. Mr. Gracey at once sent a man on horseback. About six miles up the canyon the man found the teams standing quietly while the bodies of the teamsters lay on the ground near their wagons. He returned and warned the people at the mill. A. H. Gracey, foreman of the mill, drove with ten men to the scene of the shooting and brought the bodies to the mill. Franzen had several bullet holes in his body, and Jones one just below the heart. A party went up to Nelson's cabin and found him dead in his bed. A Chinaman just arrived reports that Charley Monaghan, who lives along the banks of the river, was shot dead in bed. It is feared that the Indian has several more victims who live along the route he probably took after killing the teamsters. A posse from the White Hills is in pursuit.

PURSUED AND KILLED.

NEEDLES, May 15.—The murderer Ahvote was pursued by the Piute Indian Sam, overtaken forty miles from Eldorado canyon at Cottonwood Island, in the Colorado river, Nevada side, and there killed. He was shot through the body twice.

The body of Charles Monaghan was brought down to Needles last night, and will be buried Sunday. Local feeling is very strong here. The Mojave and Chemehuevi Indians mustered in this town in great numbers this morning, all eager to aid in capturing the murderer.

A message was received by Dan Murphy from Sheriff Potts of Mojave county intimating that the Supervisors had offered \$250 for the capture of the murderer, but Mr. Murphy replied as follows:

"NEEDLES, May 14.—Supervisors very kind, but think rather tardy in their liberality, as Ahvote's bones are now bleaching on the hills of Nevada, he having been killed by a kind hearted Piute. Had Supervisors offered a reward for Mouse, I feel satisfied these tragedies would not have occurred."

Public feeling is strong here regarding the apathy of the Mohave county authorities in not taking prompt action in securing the punishment of Mouse, who is the murderer of Sterns and Davis of San Diego, who were murdered in February on the Colorado river, just twenty miles above the spot where the tragedy which has just occurred was perpetrated. Mouse is

still at large, and his whereabouts are well known.

The victims of Ahvote are known to be four, but are thought to number seven. In addition to the four named in last night's dispatch, Judge Morton, John Powers and Mike Connolly are supposed also to have been murdered.

LATER—Besides killing the two teamsters, the prospector and Charles Monaghan, the dead bodies of Judge J. M. Morton, an assayer and mill man known all over the coast, John Powers and one Conelly, well-to-do mine owners, and three other men, names unknown, were found by the searching party, making a total of ten murders committed in one day by the devilish Ahvote.

The Powers' Protecting Hand.

A late dispatch from Paris states that it is believed there is no doubt that Germany is urging meditation upon the Sultan of Turkey. The powers, it is semi-officially intimated, do not intend to press Greece to surrender her fleet as payment of a war indemnity which Turkey will presently demand. Greece will be allowed full liberty. The powers are trying to make arrangements to enable Greece to meet the demands of Turkey without injury of previous creditors of Greece.

Fighting between the Greek and Turkish forces will continue until the terms of peace are agreed on. The Sultan shows a disposition to hog the thing, but the powers have entered strong objections. It is more than probable that peace will be declared after arranging that Greece withdraws from Crete. No indemnity will be paid Turkey and Greece will not surrender her fleet.

This Airship Flies.

Nashville, Tenn., May 14.—After much difficulty in getting off this afternoon, at 7 o'clock Prof. Barnard attempted another voyage with his airship. It sailed aloft rapidly, and as Prof. Barnard vigorously worked the bicycle pedals of his steering and propelling attachment the airship turned around several times, but was drifting with the wind. It passed over the centennial grounds, floated rapidly over the city at a high altitude in a northeasterly direction, and passed out of sight in the gathering twilight. About 7:45 o'clock the machine landed near Madison, about 12 miles east of this city. Prof. Barnard says of his trial trip:

"I find I can manipulate the machine right or left, even in a light wind. This is certain. I cannot go directly against a wind of eight miles an hour with muscular power, as at present arranged, but by cutting across obliquely I can make progress in the direction desired."

Further trips will be made as soon as changes in the apparatus are made. Aerial navigation seems to have been solved at last.

W. L. Howard who has been confined in the county jail for some time past, awaiting a hearing as to his sanity, took the flyer to-day (Friday) for Flagstaff. The officials, after consulting Mrs. Howard, concluded to grant his request to this extent. He has been at Flagstaff before, is acquainted there and it is believed that in the changed surroundings he will soon be free from the troubles which have affected him of late.—Albuquerque Citizen.

Illegal Tobacco Company.

Chicago, May 15.—Judge Gibbons rendered a decision to-day declaring the American Tobacco Company an illegal corporation and prohibiting its agents from carrying on business in this state. The decision sustains the information filed last December by Attorney General Moloney, asking that the American Tobacco Company be enjoined from selling paper cigarettes on its premises, and that it was an illegal trust monopoly and a conspiracy in the business in question.